

## COL. CHAS. YOUNG SAYS "USE VOTES"

(Continued from page 1).

don't know, Colored people know, some things white people will never know, there being among them an odd-fellowship, a freemasonry the white will never learn."

"We are not hunting social equality," he declared. "We are after social equity, social sameness. We want to walk in Jerusalem just like John," as the old Colored man said years ago.

Emphasizing the value of organization and co-operation he told everything turning aside in Africa when the little ant starts out on his forays, million strong, people deserting their homes and the kings of animadom getting out of the way. "Use your votes as battering rams against the walls of prejudice," he said, "Practice moderation, meditation conciliation and arbitration before you attempt rioting in this country of ours," he counseled.

"I believe a majority of the decent people of this country North and South, are with us. I believe in my own blackself and my own black Race, and that God had a great purpose in placing us here. He made my race the most spiritual in the world, with stronger bodies than any other Race."

## A. M. E. Bishop Sends Protest To Congress

(Continued from page 1).

lems. They explain that their church represents a million of their Race. After quoting the poem the Memorial proceeds to state:

"Though the poem is the production of a West Indian Negro, a native of Jamaica, it nevertheless, reflects the conviction of a large group of American citizens of African descent—a group who feel that death is preferable to a state half way between slavery and freedom. This group has sworn by the blood of their kinsmen who fell on the battle fields of France, in a death grip with the foe, to help make the world safe for democracy, that they will no longer tamely submit to a denial of the rights guaranteed them by the national Constitution.

"We most earnestly pray the Congress to make diligent inquiry as to the underlying cause of the race riots at Washington, D. C., Chicago, Ill., and Knoxville, Tenn., with the view of formulating such suggestions for adoption by the people as, in your judgment, may prove safeguard against similar outbreaks in the future, and also lead to the establishment of a more friendly relationship between the races."

"The memorial is signed by the following bishops: Chas. S. Smith, Detroit; Joseph S. Flipper, Atlanta; H. Albert Johnson, Balto; William H. Heard, Jackson, Miss; John Hurst, Jacksonville, Fla; William D. Chapelle, Columbus, S. C.; also Richard R. Wright, Jr.; Savannah editor of the Christian Recorder of the A. M. E. Church; Arthur S. Jackson, Waco, Texas, secretary of education, A. M. E. Church and John R. Hawkins, Washington, financial secretary, A. M. E. Church.

Since the foregoing was issued there have been outbreaks and riots in Omaha, Neb; Council Bluffs, Ia; Helena, Ark., and one or two other places.

## Women Organize Voters League

(Continued from page 1).

between the dates of Oct. 1st, 1919, and Jan. 31st, 1920.

It is needless to emphasize the interest which a Presidential campaign creates as a stimulus for Poll Tax payment. I prefer to invite the attention of my readers to the educational side of the payment of the Poll Tax. Many representations are daily being made as to crowded school conditions, scarcity of teachers, poorly paid teachers, inadequate school facilities and many other phases of our public school system the lack of which and impede the greatest progress and educational development of the voting citizens of tomorrow. When it is considered that one dollar out of the payment of poll tax goes to the cause of public education, this is itself sufficient to invite a willing compliance with the law on this subject.

Yours truly,  
(MRS.) E. P. JACKSON-HURD,  
Secretary of R. W. V. L. of Texas.

## Strickers Quiet

(By Associated Negro Press)

Farrell, Pa., Oct. 16.—Although all was quiet here following an outbreak in which one man was killed and several persons were wounded state police and deputy sheriffs are patrolling the streets with the riot zone. Among the armed deputy sheriffs were about fifty Negroes. Their presence has aroused the feeling of the foreign element and the race rioting is now feared.

## 250,000 JEWS SERVED IN AMERICAN FORCES.

New York, Oct. 16.—The part played by Jews in the world war forms a thrilling chapter in the victory attained by the allied nations, according to data gathered by Jewish organizations all over the world.

The United States, France, Great Britain and the other allies contributed hosts of soldiers of Jewish faith, many of whom were elevated to high rank in the army or navy and many, because of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, were rewarded with the highest honors within the gift of the nations.

A survey of the contribution of the American Jews to the winning of the war is not completed, as all war records have not been compiled. Julian Leavitt, director of the office of War Records of the American Jewish Committee, states that the records thus far show 150,000 Jews in the military and naval forces of the United States, and he assumes that on the basis of certain calculations the total number of American Jews in the war will be found to reach about 250,000.

In Great Britain, the Jews who were in active service before conscription came into force amounted to about 10,000, of whom 1140 were officers. In Australia, out of a total population of 19,000, there were 1000 enlistments and 250 deaths in action. Records show that more than 50,000 Jews of Great Britain were in the various branches of service during the war. Casualties amounted to nearly 9,000. Five Jews were the recipients of the Victoria Cross.

Two men whose work as leaders from the beginning of the war won for them the rank of general and numerous other distinctions were Gen. Sir John Monash and Gen. H. J. Seligman. In all naval battles British Jews took a prominent part. Special Jewish units contributed to the success of Allenby in his conquest at Palestine.

## Cotton Prices Supposed Caused Of Arkansas Riots

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, makes public the following letter from a correspondent near the scene of the race riots in Arkansas, showing cotton prices, not Negro insurrection, as the cause of the trouble. The correspondent, whose standing the Association vouches for, writes:

"The whole trouble, as I understand it, started because a Mr. Bratton, a white lawyer from Little Rock, Arkansas, was employed by sixty or seventy Colored families to go to Elaine and represent them in a dispute with the white planters relative to the sale price of cotton. That rumor is that the planters had organized to settle the tenants for their cotton on a twenty-five cent basis, when in turn the planters would sell it for much more. Quite naturally the tenants objected to this and employed Mr. Bratton to represent them. A full statement by Mr. Bratton appears in some of the clippings I have sent.

"This 'Federated Union of America' is camouflage. The real issue was the dispute over the price of cotton between the tenants and planters. The propaganda published in the press about 'Negroes being armed to kill all white people and take their farms away from them' is too ridiculous to be given any thought."

The clipping referred to is from the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, of Friday morning, October 3. According to U. S. Bratton, father of the attorney accused of "inciting" the Negroes, therein quoted, his clients "claimed that it had been impossible for them to obtain itemized statements of accounts or in fact to obtain statements at all, and that the manager was preparing to ship their cotton, they being share croppers and having half interest therein, off without settling, with them or allowing them to sell their half of the crop and pay up their accounts. As we were informed, there were some 65 or 70 of these share croppers who desired us to represent them. If it's a crime to represent people in an effort to make honest settlements, then he has committed a crime. If this is a crime in a country where we have been spending our money and the lives of our boys to make the country safe for democracy, we do not understand what the word means.

(By Associated Negro Press)

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 16.—The proposed importation to St. Paul of 1,500 Negro workmen at the new Armour plant has resulted in the appointment of a committee by the St. Paul Association housing workers to consider the problem.

The fact that one of the strong underlying causes of the recent race riots in Chicago was due to no small extent to the housing situation has prompted the action of taking up the question here in advance.

Negro citizens in St. Paul are taking a strong interest in the satisfactory arrangements of housing the large increase in the Negro population. D. W. Alberts, member of the housing committee of the St. Paul Association, has taken up the work.

## FIGHTING PARSON, UNDER ARREST

### Battles When Collection Does Not Suit Him

(By Associated Negro Press)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16.—"Reverend" Pomp Johnson, an Ethiopian evangelist of considerable renown in Atlanta and vicinity, landed in the police station following a most distressing incident attending the conclusion of his revival at the "Church of God and Saints of Christ" out on Evans street. eWaring his long-tailed coat and impenetrable white vest, he was escorted to headquarters by officers who had been called to the scene by the outraged pastor of the flock.

It appears that the "Reverend" Pomp has been conducting the revival for sometime, bringing it to close, last Sunday with the understanding that the congregation should gather again Saturday morning at 11 o'clock to take up a collection for the benefit of the evangelist. This trifling formality had been omitted during the course of the revival.

At the appointed hour the congregation assembled and the financial situation was thoroughly canvassed, with the result that in the opinion of the "Reverend" Pomp, a very modest and inadequate sum was forthcoming. At this juncture in the proceedings, it is charged the evangelist a militant disposition and, producing a knife and a heavy walking stick, announced that he felt constrained to administer corporal punishment to the parsimonious church members. Rev. Samuel Gains, pastor of the church, fearing more serious complications slipped out and telephoned for the police, who hurried to the scene and removed the obstreperous evangelist.

## Wealthy Negro Killed

### One Doctor And Dentist, Brothers, Lose Lives In Race War

Drs. L. H. Johnson, prominent physician of Oklahoma, and D. A. E. Johnson, leading dentist of Helena, and Allen and LeRoy Johnson, who saw overseas service, were all killed, near Helena, Thursday, October 2, while under arrest, as the result of the recent trouble between Colored and white at Elaine and Hoop Spur, Ark.

The Johnsons were one of the most prominent families of the state and owned considerable property in Pine Bluff, their native city, in and around Helena, Ark., also in Oklahoma and Chicago.

Mercer Johnson, their aged mother, arrived in Memphis, Thursday, from visiting friends at Somerville, Tenn. She left early this evening for Pine Bluff to make funeral arrangements for the burial of her four sons there Sunday.

Press reports show that several hundred Negro men and women have been arrested. Ten whites killed and wounded and eleven Negroes killed.

It is also reported that the governor of the state was fired upon, but things are now quieting down.

## NEW YORK 15TH TO ERECT MONUMENT

(By Associated Negro Press)

New York, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The surviving members of the old Fifteenth New York Infantry, the Negro regiment, which was organized just when the great war threatened and which went into the federal just when the great war threatened and which went into the Federal service as the 369th Infantry, are being canvassed for funds to erect a \$50,000 monument in this city to the dead of the regiment.

Former eSergeant Major Francis S. Marshall of Brooklyn, is in charge of the campaign. He said that the Memorial Committee was particularly anxious that the entire sum should be raised from Colored people, members of the regiment, their relatives, friends and admirers.

"It would be comparatively easy," he said, "to get wealthy friends of the officers of the regiment and of the Colored race to make up the amount of the fund. But that isn't what we would like to have our own people let happen."

## LAYMEN, NOT LAWYERS, SHOULD REFORM COURTS, IT IS SAID.

Ivanhoe, Texas, Oct. 16.—In the great battle for court reform in Texas and in the country at large. The News bears a record of distinguished service. For a period extending over many years it has been found at the front in all matters carrying the promise of shorter, more certain and less expensive approaches to the goal of justice. If defeat has been the constant reward of its efforts, it has none the less played its part in the education of a citizenship that is certain to make its influence felt in the future—felt, perhaps, to a degree of thoroughness which unopposed

effort sometimes fails to reach.

Does The News, in reviewing editorially the rioting at Omaha, keep clearly in mind its battle-scarred record in the service of court reform? You conclude the Tuesday's editorial with the following sentence: "Law retains the loyalty of an overwhelming majority, and the task of re-enthroning it is but the task of awakening its champions out of their lethargy and making them militant."

Law undoubtedly retains the loyalty of the overwhelming majority. But to be loyal is not necessarily to be blind to the need of improvements, and the extent to which militancy may be expected to contribute to entrenchment is likely to be measured by the manner in which the militants proceed.

The reports from Omaha state that the Mayor's law firm is at present defending two Negroes charged with assault on white women. This fact was understood to be a contributing factor to the attempt upon the Mayor's life.

Attention is not called to this for the purpose of justification, but to point to the fact that law's delay is nowhere else so intolerable as in the case of violation of white women by black men. And it is scarcely too much to expect that this problem of itself will force "militant" action in the direction of more speedy justice. Senator Williams was inexact in his use of language, of course, when he spoke of "arbitrating" such matters. But are not the longdrawn processes of the typical trial more tantalizing to the friends and loved ones of one of these victims than any conceivable process of arbitration?

The Negro is entitled to justice. The public is entitled to justice also. Upon both counts it should be prompt. We have had many programs of procedural and law reform drawn up by lawyer commissions, only to be defeated by lawyer Legislatures. The time had come for laymen to come forward and formulate plans wholly in the public interest. The lawyer's private interest in litigation as a business should disqualify him for the task of constructing the machinery of justice. The system of private defense for profit should be done away with, and in its place a general public defender for both rich and poor should be installed. The exalted aim in every case should be the ascertainment of the truth. No rival exploits of rhetoric should be permitted to obscure the issue.

The world war has not lessened, but has accentuated the requirement for overhauling the machinery of justice. The authority of the law and its administrators will increase a hundredfold when every detail of its mechanism has been thoroughly modernized and made efficient.

The News exhibits courage and good judgment when it condemns the practice of lynching. It also exhibited both qualities in a pre-eminent degree during those years when it battled for judicial reform as a prophylactic against such conduct. Let us not permit the toying of the world with radicalism and its diminished respect for authority to determine us from a house-cleaning worthy of great reconstruction days. We shall be less sure of keeping the things we count worth while if we neglect it.

WILLIAM Y. WARD, M. D.

## SELLING THE PEOPLE.

(Rochester, N. Y., Democrat)

Whenever a Negro is lynched on any charge or for any pretext generally the news is carried in every paper in the land. Therefore from these reports of somewhere from fifty to a hundred lynchings a year—far too large a number, of course, too large by whatever the total may be—we are liable to get a distorted idea of the situation. For there is another side to the Negro question. There are thousands and thousands of instances showing how the race is progressing in a most commendable manner, and countless cases in which material aid in the advancement is furnished by the white people among whom the Negroes' lot is cast. This is true even in the South where most of the lynchings occur. Sometimes this side of the matter gets into print, but the greater part of it usually remains merely a matter of local knowledge.

## NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

(By Associated Negro Press)

E. Orange, N. J., Oct. 16.—Dr. W. G. Alexander, a prominent physician of East Orange and secretary of the National Medical Association, was nominated to the Legislature of New Jersey on the Republican ticket, receiving the second highest vote on the ticket. Dr. Alexander is highly esteemed and his election is said to be a foregone conclusion.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Evidences that the I. W. W. organization is endeavoring to arouse Akron Colored people to action against law and order, was uncovered, police say, in recent arrests here and seizure of inflammable pamphlets. The pamphlets urged the taking of important steps to punish members of the white race in redress for wrongs which were vividly picture.

(By Associated Negro Press)

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—United States Civil Service has certified the name of R. C. Fisher, 3450 Walton avenue as an eligible for appoint-

ment to the position of printer in the United States Weather Bureau, St. Louis. The appointment came as the result of a competitive examination of more than one hundred. Mr. Fisher being the only Colored applicant and made the highest average.

He is regarded as one of the best printers of the Race with distinctive ideas. He is a graduate of the eMrgenthaler Linotype College of Chicago, and has been associated for some time with the St. Louis Argus.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—One of the most significant moves by the government to check the fall epidemic of lynching and race riots was the sending of Federal Troops to Omaha, under command of General Leonard Wood, to protect the people and restore order.

Secretary of War Baker, has issued an order to the effect that commanding generals at the various army centers may send Federal troops wherever riot disturbances occur within their districts, providing their is a request for them by the proper local authority. It is expected this will have quite an effect on sobering radical minds of various communities in helping to bring about conditions of peace and harmony.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Dr. Robert E. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, whose courage in the south in urging proper treatment to his race has won many friends throughout the country, and whose address at the Methodist Centenary held in Columbus, Ohio, last summer set forth what the Negro wants while America is working out its program of reconstruction, has been unanimously elected to membership of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, governing Board of the Young Men's Christian Association organization. The Negro people of the country are well pleased with the recognition of this brave, militant member of the Negro race.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 16.—Charles W. Anderson, supervising agent of the Department of Farms and Markets of the state of New York was the principal speaker at the Colored men's rally held at the Republican Club. Mr. Anderson begged his listeners and the members of the Republican party in Waterbury to stick together and do their bit towards placing a Republican at the head of the national government. He said whatever organization work that is done in the present city campaign will the dual purpose in the local campaign. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the late Theodore Roosevelt and in the national campaign next year.

## Mound Bayou To Have Fair

Mound Bayou, Miss., Oct. 16.—Jake Parker, Negro demonstration agent for the U. S. Government in Bolivar County, is heading a movement to hold a fair for the Negroes at Mound Bayou October 14, 15 and 16. The local merchants and other white Cleveland friends in Shelby, Merigold and Cleveland have contributed to a fund to provide suitable prizes and every indication now is for a successful affair.

## STEPHENVILLE.

Stephenville, Texas, Oct. 16.—Good services at C. M. E. church Sunday. The Bosque Chapter Lodge No. 128 recently paid Mr. Erika Jones the sum of \$175.00 on the account of his wife. Messrs. Joe Chandler and Joe Johnson spent Sunday in Dallas seeing their father. The entertainment at Mrs. Della Wallace last Thursday night was a success. Mr. Milton Patterson of this city died in Pasadena, Cal., and remains were shipped here for burial, interment was made Monday afternoon at 3:30 under the auspices of the Masons. Rev. Dr. B. B. Johnson, officiated. Mrs. Jannie Roe and Mrs. Eliza Kennedy spent Sunday in Grandbury. The reporter, Jesse J. Doughass spent Sunday and Monday in Dallas on business. Mrs. Barrons was sick-listed last week. Remember your pleasure or your presence is requested at the Douglass School of Penmanship.

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